

Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor.

Ingalls is still very busy keeping out of politics.

Gladstone wouldn't take a peering. He is peerless any how.

Of course congress is not a bear garden. It is an aviary.

The Cherokee nation, then, is as much as foreign nation as India, China or Missouri.

Mrs. Lease seems to be in hot water most of the time, but it is not at the bottom of a dish-pan.

March came in like a lamb—which reminds us that lambs are low, and are still going down.

Probably Lewelling believes that Victoria has found something wrong with Gladstone's books.

There has never been a time when the stock brokers broke with such unanimity as they do now.

Labouchere has no use for Roseberry, and Bill Hackney is against him, England, indeed, is in a tight place.

The advertisement of an eastern college is quite apt. It mentions that there is a penitentiary in the same town.

England and Germany, with their southern colonies, appear to be friendly, but there may be an Africa in the wood-pile.

As an event calculated to arrest the flight of time, nothing in history is equal to this administration of Grover Cleveland.

If Erasmus Wiman is feeling unhappy, he might get his case transferred to the court in Florida which tried Corbett and Mitchell.

Bland may be a little excited, but he appears to be the only man cool enough to throw a life preserver to the Democratic party.

The hard times which have flooded everything else, will soon have to meet the eastern bonnet. The hardtimes will be crushed, too.

Mrs. Lease is having great success in her eastern lecture tour—that is judging from the amount of eggs that are not thrown at her.

A Wichita citizen complains that the street lights here go out before day-light. It is true that electric light batteries are in a shocking condition.

Meredith, the rabid, is not dangerous. It is the southern congressman who clinches his fist under his desk and says nothing, who will not bear monkeying with.

To the crowd of idlers which loaf on the streets, there is an unaccountable fascination about a dog-fight and a street discussion of politics, which we never could understand—but there are many things we don't know.

A Boston philanthropist has started a movement to make it a criminal offense for an actress to appear attired in a dress rising higher than four inches above the ankle. This refers to the skirt below, of course, and not the décolleté above.

Problem in the rule of three: If one year of Cleveland's rule piles up \$120,000,000 above the legal reserve in the New York banks, how long will it take to gobble the balance of available cash, and bring the hosts of common people, body and soul, to the auction block?

Ginger-bread may bring the long delayed European crisis. In July, 1892, a woman, while in an election crowd, for mischief rather than spite, threw a piece of hard ginger-bread that struck Gladstone in the eye. His vision was impaired, and, directly from that, his retirement necessitated.

The morbid longing which some men have for office is not unlike the desire of some ladies to appear on the streets on windy days. The cost is so great, and the chances of getting there so rare that there would appear to be little other motive than to show the public the stuff of which they are made.

SINGLES OR DOUBLE STATEHOOD.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the Cherokee bond case, wherein it is held that the government has no jurisdiction over the five tribes or their territory further than to grant right-of-way to railways, but that treaties with them establish their independence of action, may have some bearing upon the statehood question as involving the entire territory. The only way this can be accomplished is by securing the relinquishment of tribal autonomy and rights and their acceptance of lands in severalty, with individual citizenship. This they seem unwilling to do, and unless they can be persuaded to come to these terms there seems to be no way to compass single statehood just now. This does not change Oklahoma's interest in securing statehood, the only question for it to consider, if the decision referred to shall be taken as an estoppel to single statehood, being whether separate statehood is preferable now to continued territorial government until such time as the inhabitants of the Indian territory can be brought to join in the petition for single statehood.

DON'T BURN CORN.

Mrs. Lease told her New York audience that in Kansas we burn corn, while in Pennsylvania the miners are starving. Mary Elizabeth allows her imagination to get away with her. She knows that all the corn we are burning in Kansas this year wouldn't make one respectable meal for a Pennsylvania miner. We have burned corn in Kansas. It is true, but not in the same year that the miners in Pennsylvania were having a hard time. When we were burning corn here they were having plenty of work at good wages, and corn meal was cheap.

HASH HOUSE SENTIMENT.

Topeka is known principally for the number of people there who keep boarding houses. There is, therefore, an eternal enmity between the hasheries and the hotels, which accounts for what follows as told by the Kansas City Gazette: The waiters in a Topeka hotel all went out on a strike lately because an inhuman hotel proprietor wanted one of them to wipe up the cream himself, and for which the waiters were in no wise responsible. The waiters are still out, but as the hotel is in the hands of a receiver, it is hoped an order will soon be procured from the court requiring the proprietor to wipe up the cream himself. Public sentiment in Topeka supported the waiters in their gallant struggle, and the guest who spilled the cream and who is still waiting for another pitcher of it to be bought before he can drink his coffee, is said to be in full sympathy with them.

COLONEL LEASE SQUIRMS OUT.

From the Topeka Capital.
There is something superb about the normal elasticity with which Colonel Lease states one thing in an interview, denies it in the next, then denies the denial and generally ends by saying that he never denies anything, as it never says. We quote the following interview in Thursday's New York Sun as a recent example:
Concerning a statement that she had once addressed a Masonic initiation at Lockport, in the state, and was a Mason and a member of a Kansas commandery, Mrs. Lease said:
"I never was in Lockport in my life, and know nothing about Masonic affairs. I will neither affirm nor deny the statement made. If I got into that habit I would be kept very busy, so many things are said in the papers about me."

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Eagle.
This question is not one of theory alone. Practical demonstrations have shown good results. The question is no longer whether irrigation can be made to pay in the cultivation of crops—but how can the water be easiest and cheapest obtained, for application to the soil. While it is not yet known how large a supply of water can be obtained yet it is known, and settled by scientific men, that enough water can be obtained to irrigate at least one-tenth of nearly every quarter section in western Kansas. That is enough to more than double the product of the western half of the state. At all the conventions so far held the sentiment has prevailed that the general government should conduct certain experiments that individuals cannot do. It is not expected that the government will buy every farmer a wind mill and a pump and build him a reservoir, but it is believed that it is the duty of the government to determine by experiment and indicate to the farmer the areas where water can be found, in sufficient quantities to justify the farmer in going to this expense himself, after he has paid the government for land represented to be agricultural land.

The government has been asked to take hold of this work, bills are now pending before congress for the necessary appropriations. The Inter-State Irrigation association, which meets in Omaha on the 21 and 22 of this month, will set forth the necessities of this work in such a way that congress will be induced to accede to the demands made. Kansas is especially interested in the results, and should indicate that interest by a large attendance. There are special reasons why Wichita should be well represented at that convention.
The convention is "held under the supervision of the Omaha Commercial Club," which is a guarantee that all details will be directed in the most perfect manner; and that the visit of the delegates will be made pleasant in every possible way.
Omaha is a progressive city, and a grand city to visit.

G. W. CLEMENT.

ADIEU TO MR. ARTZ.

From the Kansas City Gazette.
The papers have been saying a good deal of late about "the passing of Artz." Too many have said, "The government called, and Mr. Artz could do nothing else but pass. Kansas will feel grateful, of course; the only fault will be that of time—he did not pass soon enough. But after all, Artz was a harmless sort of fellow, too simple to do anything mean, and not smart enough to do anything good. He had no more sense than a primary school boy, and acted more like a simpleton than an ordinary man. Anyone who saw him prance up and down the Kansas avenue and around the state house in winter knew that he was wrong somewhere in the upper story—several wheels were loose. Well, Artz has turned out to be a defaulter, but we do not believe it was because he was a thief. The fact that he made the shortage good proves that. What else could be expected from a man who knew no more than Artz? If a boy of something less than ordinary intelligence should be taken from a game of marbles and placed in a bank as cashier, there would be nothing else to expect than a shortage. It was just as reasonable to expect anything else from Artz in the adjutant general's office, or any other position where it required the keeping of accounts. The only wonder is that Artz held out as long as he did. The poor, silly fellow ought hardly to be held accountable for the trouble.
The men who are responsible for Artz are the ones who should be held accountable to the people. Lewelling knew him before he appointed him adjutant general, and if Lewelling is above Artz in intelligence he ought to have known what the end would be.
The state senators who confirmed him because he was a creature of Lewelling, and for purely partisan purposes should also be asked to explain why they did not look up his record.
Artz is a product of the first reform administration on earth—certainly one to be proud of. But he is not the only one. There are others holding office under this administration who are so much like Artz in point of ability that they are not and cannot be like him.

Yes, we have had the "passing of Artz." No more will his sparkling epaulettes and dangling sword attract the sight-seers at the capital city. No more "assistant adjutant general" all that is passed. But Artz was only one of the pleasantries of the reform administration, something to laugh at, and now that he is gone we will have the rest of the outfit still with us, and nothing to afford us amusement.

THE RECEIVERSHIP HUMBOO.

From the Emporia Republican.
A peasant vender came to grief. He was selling a few chickens to get relief. The judge appointed receivers three, each drew \$20,000 salary.

For the Eagle.

THE NOTE IN YOUR BROTHER'S EYE.

You wish to cure a friend of a fault. Don't tell him of it each day. He cannot mend for seeking to shun. The words that you will say. Too much advice will spoil the aim. Of him who constant presses it. For some can know a fault as well as Who wretchedly possesses it. Perchance from the voice of a little child—Who knows in us no sin—Or one sweet note of a wild wood bird Repentance may begin. Example is the good advice. Which mankind seldom gives. Yet many a lost soul owes its fall To the life some pharisee lives. Make not the crime so heinous That the patient feels despair. Remember the sin of Galilee And the depth of healing there. Hast ever been intent upon Robbing the nest of a bird And notched how your wicked act Was wrecked without a word. She didn't stand and o'er and o'er Point out your wickedness. But hopped and fluttered and twirled and chirped; With the subtle finesse Shied your mind away from it. When sin becomes a fitter. The sure way to snap it is To seek for something better.

—Beth.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

From the Lawrence Journal.
If the Democrats don't want to fuse with the Pops, how would it do for them to endorse the prohibition ticket? The principle prohibitionists are just as near to Democratic doctrines as are the tenets of the Populists, and if they want the offices, they just stand as good a show to get them with one party as with the other.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Parker hardly comes up to Mrs. Lease now. Mayor Moore of Elid has withdrawn his resignation. Ex-Treasurer Murphy claims that Treasurer Turner offered him money to resign. Jim Hall of El Reno and Dudley Evans of Caldwell will fight at El Reno, March 8. Dennis Flynn used the Congressional Record as a valentine on the Oklahoma editors.

It is still possible to see the Rock Island train go through Elid, but you have to look mighty quick. It begins to appear that the aspirants for the United States senate will have to turn loose and run for congress. The wild geese are flying north. This is a sign that the wild geese will have to fly back again before spring opens. An auctioneer at Elid in selling a gun the other day, fired it off twice to show its virtues and the police took him in.

It strikes the reader of Oklahoma papers that there is an extraordinary number of people coming from the territory just now without any clothes on. Some people are so jealous of their land that it is a wonder they don't go around the world and lick some Chinaman for living on the other side of the claim. It is a wonder that the courts do not decide that the five civilized tribes can charge so much per cubic foot for the Indian summer the country at large uses. Hennessey Clipper: There is a "slipshod tongue" when Judge Martin said at the territorial league meeting at Guthrie last week that "Galsaba Grow would get 150,000 majority for governor."

Judge Strang of Guthrie has declared war against the newspapers of Oklahoma. Judge Strang will save his family lots of trouble by saying whether he would like to have his coffin plain or plush-lined. Judge Burford granted a temporary injunction last Tuesday, restraining the county treasurer from collecting taxes against Hennessey under the increased valuation made by the commissioners. The case comes before the court next week.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—It is the duty of an employee to know more about his work than he expects to do.—Railroader.
—When a man boasts of his bad habits, you may be pretty sure that they are the best he has.—Detroit Journal.
—Original sin was the cause of the fall of man, and now when a man falls it is the cause of a good deal of original sin.—Binghamton Republican.
—He—What would you do if I were to kiss you? She—Are you very curious to know? He—Very. She—Well, you might try—and see.—Boston Traveler.
—He (insinuatingly)—I can not reform without help. I need some guiding star. She (curtly)—You wouldn't if you were not out so much at night.—Vogue.
—Jeweler—How do you like your alarm clock? Customer—First rate, Jeweler.—You didn't seem pleased with it at first. Customer—No; but it's broken now.—Tit-Bits.
—The Angel—"What day in all your life, darling, is the sweetest in your memory? The Brute—"O, I don't know—the first time I beat the races. I guess.—Detroit Tribune.
—Goodman—Hello, old man! What is the matter? You look run down. Badman—But I'm not, just the same. The sheriff has been after me for over a week, but he hasn't run me down yet.—N. Y. Herald.
—Jimmie—Why are you pounding on that piano like that? Jimmie—Cause mamma's sick. "Do you expect it to cure her?" Jimmie—No, but she told me to answer the bell whenever I heard it ring.—Ocean Ocean.
—Tain't so strange, said Uncle Eben, "ter think ob a man's stand 'up an' gittin' pounded for money, when you comes ter notus how many fellas dah is dat'll willin' risk a snake bite for a drink ob whiskey."—Washington Star.
—Tent—I'm an awful sufferer from dyspepsia. Tent—I'm sorry for you both all my heart, old man. Mrs. Tent—Are you, are you? Well, if you are so sorry as that for him, what do you think of me?—Somerville Journal.
—This man, we may say, became morally great, by being in his own age what in some other ages many might have been a genuine man. His grand excellence was this, that he was genuine. As his primary faculty, the foundations of all others, was intellect, depth and force of vision, so his primary virtue was justice, was the courage to be just.—Carlyle on Goethe.

—A small boy in one of Marshall Field's stores in Chicago approached his employer and asked for an advance in salary. "How much are you getting a week now?" asked the merchant. "Four dollars and a half, sir." "And how old are you?" "Twelve, sir." "Why, my boy, at your age I wasn't paid that much." "Well," replied the shrewd lad, "maybe you weren't worth it, but I think I am."—Chicago Herald.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—It is said there are 1,500 church organizations or local churches in Texas without houses of worship.

—Admission by certificate is the almost universal rule in the New England colleges. Boston university is the latest to adopt the plan.

—The Salvation Army of San Francisco expended \$8,000 in providing dinners, gifts of food, fruit, etc., for the suffering families of that city on Christmas day.

—The Moravian church sends out into the foreign field one in sixty of its members, while other Protestant bodies in general give only one in five thousand.

—In Africa there are 737 white missionaries, 1,090 native preachers, 776,900 adult native Christians, and 235,000 school children, a grand total of 1,004,783 Christians.

—The number of branches of the Young Men's Christian association in Denmark is 132, of which there are seven in Copenhagen. The principal branch was founded in 1878.

—Out of 2,725 Congregational ministers in England and Wales 2,000 return themselves as total abstainers; in Ireland there are no exceptions, and Scotland 95 per cent. are abstainers.

—During this century over 160,000,000 copies of the Word of God have been printed in over 350 different languages and dialects. No very important tongue of the earth is now unrepresented.

—During a recent revival in Formosa more than 500 people banished idols from their homes, and a heathen temple was converted into a house of worship dedicated to the true God.

—The Fatherland Missionary society of Sweden reports 140 branches contributing \$60,000 annually. Of this amount one-third goes to home missions, the remainder to foreign missions.

—It is only twenty-five years since the first building was erected in Tokyo, Japan, for distinctive Christian uses, and now there are nearly one hundred churches and chapels in that city alone for such purposes.

—It is said that Prof. Tyndall's American tour yielded him \$2,000, which, it is said, he presented to three American universities for the purpose of assisting students who devoted themselves to scientific research.

—Bishop R. S. Foster of the Methodist church has returned to America from a trip among the conferences of China and Japan. He started on the trip last May, and since that time has traveled 25,000 miles without the slightest mishap.

—In Malaysia is a population of 60,000,000, mostly Mohammedan Malays. The British and Foreign Bible society has seven European colporteurs at work and twenty-five who are natives. At Singapore alone Bibles are furnished to forty-five languages.

—The students at Cornell will have the right to indulge in a prolonged jollification during the holiday vacation. The rule requiring final examinations has been abolished and hereafter the standing of students will be determined by that institution by the class record. The reform is an eminently sensible and practicable one.—Buffalo Enquirer.

VOLCANOS IN ALASKA.

More Than Two Score of Them Have Been Active in the Present Century. Recently I read an account of a bona fide advertisement in a Scandinavian paper of stupendous volcanoes for sale for about four hundred dollars, says a writer in the Christian Advocate. They are located in Iceland. Alaska might glut the market in this aesthetic article if it were to put all its stock on sale. The number which have been active within one hundred years is variously estimated by the authorities I have consulted as all the way from forty-five to sixty-one. More than twelve have been active within twenty years and five at least within four years. Among the most remarkable is Bogoroff, one hundred miles west of Umanak. This, about six hundred feet high, together with the part of the island from which it rises, has come up out of the sea within a few years, and constantly sends out steam and smoke. Makushin, on Unalaska, though snow-covered, pours out immense volumes of steam and milk-white smoke, visible on a clear day nearly sixty miles at sea. Akutan acts like a geyser, puffing at intervals of a few seconds. Shishaldin, on Unimak island, a perfect cone 8,735 feet above the sea, snow-covered, but washed by the ocean at its base, striped down its sides with ashes and condensed smoke, was still smoking.

It has no foot hills, and its precipitous slopes fall into the great Pacific ocean to the south and bearing sea to the north. Elliott says, "It is wholly safe to say that Shishaldin is the most beautiful peak of vast altitude upon the North American continent." Pavlov, on the Alaska peninsula, sends out from the side huge clouds of pitch-black smoke hot enough to melt two feet of snowfall in a few minutes. It puffs at intervals like a locomotive. Innana, on the shore of Cook's inlet, is 12,000 feet high, and constantly sends out ashes and smoke of brimstone. In 1883 Mount St. Augustine, 150 miles north of Kodiak island, was active, and, according to the official report of Gov. Knapp, "covered the decks of ships hundreds of miles at sea with ashes." In 1874 Capt. Lennan was sent to the islands of the Four Mountains, west of Umanak, to explore a cave said to contain mummies (of which he brought seventeen bodies, now in different museums). While on this trip he discovered on Kagamil island a volcanic mountain of low height, from which issued jets of sulphurous steam, smoke and noxious gases of such horrible stench as to compel him to stand off from shore. Mount St. Elias sent out smoke and vapor in 1839, and in 1847, when "the earthquake occurred which shook the whole Sitka region, flame and ashes came from its summit."

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

A short time ago a British sailor was shot by the Mexican military authorities in the City of Mexico under circumstances of peculiar interest. Although the facts in the case are known to few, the way the fellow behaved himself and the manner in which he met his death will never be forgotten by the officers in charge of the prison. Nor a little sympathy was felt for him—alone in that remote country and without a ghost of a chance to save his life.

A party of Englishmen and Americans who had chanced to meet in Mexico, were visiting the Mexican military prison when their attention was first called to the principal figure of this story. The officer in charge of the prison, having shown the visitors through the buildings, concluded his reception by sounding a bugle call in the prison yard, in response to which signal all of the prisoners filed into the inclosure. The visitors observed that the prisoners were required to form a hollow square, in the center of which stood six or eight men who had apparently been singled out and who were not of the ordinary type of prison inmates. Inquiry of the officer in charge revealed the fact that the men in the middle of the square were those of the prisoners who had been sentenced to death.

In this little group of condemned men there stood one who, by reason of his fine physique and blonde beard, contrasted strongly with his small, sallow and dark-haired fellow-conducts. His appearance indicated that he was an Englishman. The officer in charge said that he was a murderer and that he was soon to be executed. He added that the visitors might speak with the convict if they pleased, an offer which they promptly accepted.

The prisoner had been gazing at them earnestly, and when they approached he manifested a great deal of joy. He had been in prison several months, and in that time he had seen no one who spoke the English language. He began his story at once by saying that he expected to be shot any day, and that his greatest regret was that he could not die in England, or at least among English-speaking people.

He had served seven years in the British navy, he said, and was attached to one of the ships of the Pacific squadron when the events leading up to his arrest and conviction began. The ship had been lying for some time in the harbor of Acapulco, on the west coast, when he and several of his fellow-sailors deserted. Three of his companions were captured and returned to the ship. The others—three men and a boy—made their way into the interior as fast as they could. The country through which they passed was rough and barren and they came across very few villages. For a week they lived on pulque and dried berries. One of the men died of fatigue and hunger. The boy and another man turned back, preferring arrest as deserters to death from starvation and exposure.

The two remaining sailors journeyed on toward the interior, until they came to a small place in the province of Puebla called Santa Anna. Here they found food, but, as they were without money and unable to speak the language, and suffering, as they were, from exposure and the enervating tropical climate, their position was not materially improved.

There was at that time a temporary recruiting station at Santa Anna, and there the two sailors learned that a small body of recruits was soon to be transported to the capital. This seemed to be a means of affording them temporary food and shelter, and accordingly the two sailors enlisted as common soldiers. They expected to desert as soon as a desirable opportunity arrived and find their way to the States as rapidly as possible.

The officer in charge of the handful of troops was a young lieutenant who had been recently commissioned. This was his first command. He was proud of his authority and exerted it in such a way that the men grew to dislike him intensely. Especially bitter in their hatred for the young officer were the two English tars, whom he seldom neglected when selecting his victims for punishment and other forms of humiliation. One day when they were almost within rifle shot of the capital, the lieutenant, who was in a bad humor and suffering from the effects of the terrible heat, struck the larger of the two Englishmen, who is the convict of the story, with his sword. The sailor lost his temper, stepped out of ranks, and struck the lieutenant a blow with his fist. The officer fell to the ground and that night he died, the blow having broken an artery.—Detroit Free Press.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The next meeting of the American Medical association will be held at San Francisco, on the first Tuesday in June, 1894, instead of on the first Tuesday in May, in order to permit of a discussion of the code by the various societies that meet just before the meeting of the National association.

A New Year's dance at Cedar, Tex., was interrupted by the killing of three of the dancers, the fatal wounding of a fourth, the serious wounding of two others, and the disabling of half a dozen more by pistol and rifle bullets. One girl was shot dead, another received a bullet in the face, another was wounded in the middle of the forehead, and another through the right arm. It was all over in a few minutes but it broke up the dance.

Charles B. Corey, of Boston, is trapping and putting about the swamps in the Banana river country, Florida, with a special addition to a hunter's outfit. Venomous snakes, spiders and other such "varmints" are quite plentiful in that region, and give hunters much trouble, so Mr. Corey had made for use on the trip a pair of aluminum leggings. They are light, convenient to wear and a very comfortable safeguard. Mr. Corey got four bears on one trip last week.

United States naval officers are, on the whole, better paid than their British brethren of the sea, but the latter have certain perquisites amounting sometimes to several hundred pounds per year, and these perquisites are the envy of our officers. If the reorganization of the pay table were not so ticklish a matter almost every officer of the navy would be glad of the chance to ask that a perquisite to cover the cost of entertaining foreign dignitaries be made part of any new table.

An aluminum violin, invented and patented by a Cincinnati musician, is highly spoken of, both by players and hearers. It is made in the same shape as the ordinary violin, but looks of course, like silver, and is exceedingly light. Many advantages over wooden violins are claimed for it. One was used in a concert in Indianapolis a few days ago, and a newspaper critic comments that, while it seemed to lack vibratory power, it had peculiar brilliancy, which added greatly to the brilliancy of tone.

When the water was withdrawn from the lake near Geyser spring, in California, the other day, an immense

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quantity of trout and pickerel was captured, many of them being of great size. It is thought that the mineral water impregnated with gas was the cause of the uncommon abundance and fatness of the fish—that the stimulus of the mineral constituents and gas sharpens the appetite, invigorates the nerves of the stomach and promotes the digestion of the fish, causing them to "laugh and grow fat."

"I haven't bought anything in a long time that has afforded me more comfort," said a solid citizen of New York city, "than a pair of old-fashioned woolen gloves that I bought the other day. I picked up one morning in the hall a pair of woolen gloves belonging to my boy. I found when I came to ask him about them that he wore them skating; I put them on and found them very comfortable indeed. I have been accustomed to wearing purely conventional gloves, just now, for instance, red dog skin; but now I put on these fine, soft, woolen gloves and leave the red dogs at home."

The course of promotion in the navy pay corps is illustrated by the cases of the officers just advanced to the rank of paymaster, and of those below them in the list of twenty past assistant paymasters. The officers just promoted have been about sixteen years in the service, of which four were passed in the lowest of the pay corps grades and the remainder in the next highest. The officer now first on the list of past assistant paymasters has been fifteen years and a half in the service, of which he passed three and a half in the lowest grade. When promotion comes, which must be soon, he will have been more than twelve years a past assistant paymaster.

The Scandinavian and Finnish sport of sledding has struck Maine this winter, and is affording exciting and novel amusement to the venturesome young men. It was imported a few weeks ago into Phillipsburg by a gentleman just returned from Finland, and has spread rapidly. The snowshoe known as the skee is a narrow strip of wood five to ten feet long, an inch thick and slightly wider than the foot of the wearer. Sledding, practiced as a sport, consists in sliding down long, steep declivities on these runners, and the steeper the hill the better. A popular variety of sledding is to slide at express speed down a declivity that ends in a precipice, not too high, and at the edge to make a tremendous flying leap into space. The distance thus covered in such matches in Finland is enormous.

No subordinate in the navy ever knows anything, and sometimes even the captain of a ship is kept in ignorance of her destination. Sailing under sealed orders, which has such a smack of ancient and perilous times, is a custom by no means abandoned in the United States Navy. It is only a few years since a United States man-of-war left New York, crossed the Atlantic, and passed through the Mediterranean before those on board learned that it was her duty to visit the Johannes island, in the Indian ocean, off the coast of Africa, and there seize an American merchant vessel, carried off by a mutinous crew, and supposed to be engaged in the slave trade. It was on this strange quest that the ship's company discovered a former naval officer of the United States, living like an eastern potentate, and exercising the power of life and death over a whole island of his own.

Prosperous Times for Him.
"You may complain of the times," said a Wall street man the other day to a friend, "but they are prosperous days to a fellow I know."
"Prosperous days?" remarked the other, agitated. "Why, how in the world can any one be so successful when everything is so dull?"
"That's just the point," replied the other. "He prospers when things are dull. He's an exception to the general rule; but then, you must know, he's a scissor-grinder."—N. Y. Herald.

Worse to Come.
Mr. Subb Erban—You need not mind Tower. His bark is worse than his bite.
Mr. Towney (who has just been bit ten)—Great Scott! I hope he won't bark!—Puck.

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